

**CHRISTIAN & BARBER,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO BUDWELL CHRISTIAN & BARBER),  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.  
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED  
AND EASTERN PRICES GUARANTEED.  
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

**GEORGIA STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.**  
LOANS.—Borrowers are not required to build for loans.  
Borrowers only carry one share of stock for every \$100 borrowed.  
The funds of the Association will be loaned only to its members. No one will be allowed to borrow until he has been a member three months. Loans may be repaid at any time by giving 30 days notice. The borrower may then continue his stock or he may withdraw. No commissions are charged on loans. Borrowers must furnish abstract of title.  
Loans will be made only upon real estate unencumbered, based upon 50 to 75 per cent. of its appraised value, secured by deed, bond and transfer of stock, and up a pledged shares, as hereinafter provided.  
Loans will be made upon any kind of real estate, no matter whether the borrower intends to build or not. If the member owns a reasonably good lot, clear of encumbrance, the Association will furnish the money to build the house, and take a deed to the house and lot as security. The borrower pays interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and 50 cents per month premium on each \$100 borrowed. He also pays the dues, 50 cents per month, on each share he holds. The dues, interest and premiums are paid on the last Saturday in each month.  
COST OF A LOAN.—Illustration showing cost of a loan of \$1,000 if obtained ninety days from the date of certificate:  
First installment on ten shares.....\$ 10.00  
Monthly dues, 50 cents per month for 81 mos. 405.00  
Monthly interest, 50 cents per month for 81 mos. 405.00  
Monthly premium or principal \$5 per month for 81 months..... 405.00  
Total cost in 7 years.....\$1,315.00  
Amount borrowed..... 1,000.00  
Net cost of house..... \$315.00  
And to offset this (if used for building home) the borrower has had the rents for six years and nine months. It will be noticed that the total cost per month, after the member borrows \$1,000, is only \$3.15. This is not as much as such a house would rent in Roanoke. See J. S. GIBSON'S, the Live Real Estate Agent, 21 Campbell street, opposite postoffice.

**FOR RENT.**  
FRONT OFFICE IN TIMES BUILDING. BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. APPLY AT BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

**THE ROANOKE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.**  
READ ITS ADVERTISEMENTS ON  
PAGES 2, 3, 4, 6 AND 8.

PEOPLE  
DON'T READ  
ADVERTISEMENTS

You must admit that you are reading this one, and does it not follow that if we can attract your attention you can prepare an advertisement that will have a like effect upon others? If you do not advertise try it, and you are unable to decide just what you want or how to get it up to attract attention.

ADDRESS OR CALL ON  
**The Roanoke Times.**

**Killed by Indians.**  
BAKERSFIELD, Cal., July 7.—[Special]—Constable John Powers, Samuel Gunn and a Mr. McCoy went out on the Magave desert near Coyotes Holes, on July 3 to arrest some Indians charged with firing a hay stack. The party was ambushed by the Indians and Powers and McCoy were killed. Gunn escaped, but he had a close call, his moustache being shot off. Two of the attacking Indians were also killed. Gunn rode to the south fork of the Kern river for help. Twelve men started with him to chase the Indians. The Indians are well armed and mounted and it is feared more blood will be spilled.

## BY ELECTRICITY.

### Four Murderers Executed at Sing Sing.

#### THE CURRENT TURNED ON TWICE

Before Either of the Victims Were Pronounced Dead.

**The Men All Met Their Fate Bravely. The Execution Less Bumbling Than the Kemmler Case—The Current Twice as Strong—Kept on Longer Than in the Albany Tragedy—Slocum's Execution and Final End Similar to That of Kemmler—The Electrodes Applied Differently and the Sponges Kept Wet. But Still the Flesh of all the Victims Was Burned.**

SING SING, July 7.—[Special]—The killing of the four murderers, Slocum, Smiler, Wood, and Jugiro, was done this morning. Slocum was killed at 4:13½, Smiler was put to death at 5:14, Wood met his doom at 5:39, and Jugiro was killed at 6:06.

The doomed men had been awake most of the night. When the warden visited them at midnight all of them were wide awake and evidently expecting the end to come soon. They knew that Kemmler had been killed on the second morning, and they did not believe their time would be delayed much longer. There had been no increase of the guard. The regular watchers, Partridge and Baxter, had remained with them from 6 o'clock last night. Most of the men were awake when shortly before 10 o'clock the priests and the chaplain appeared.

Chaplain Edgerton spoke a few words of comfort to Jugiro when he told him that the end was near, but the Jap did not receive them in a grateful spirit, and the chaplain passed on to Smiler's cell, while the two priests busied themselves respectively with Slocum and Wood.

The condemned men took very calmly the announcement that the sentence was about to be executed. They were dressed when the chaplain and the priests entered. Their clothing was much alike, a suit of dark diagonal, white shirt and collar and black tie. About 4 a. m. the witnesses distributed themselves about the death chamber. The electrician was in charge of the apparatus for measuring the current, which was fastened to the side of the closet opposite the entrance to the cell room. It consisted of a volt-meter, a resistance coil and a row of twenty incandescent lamps, each measuring 100 volts. A heavy switch board formed the connection between the wires for the dynamo at the other end of the prison grounds and the wires in the executioner's closet adjoining. A push button communicated with a signal bell in the dynamo room.

When the witnesses had ranged themselves about the room the electrician touched this button once.

The engineer responded to the signal and started the dynamo. They had been tested up to 3,000 volts during the morning. When the current had been turned on the electrician threw the switch which turned it into the row of lamps above his head. They burst into a glow of light that rivalled the daylight, shining through the canvass covering the windows about the sides of the improvised execution room.

The testing apparatus showed again a satisfactory strength of current. The electrician advised the warden of the fact. The warden went to the great iron door at which stood one of the assistants whom he had appointed under warrant of the law, and it was opened to permit him to pass through. He was gone only a couple of minutes. In that time he had notified Head Keeper Connaughton, who was in the condemned cell room, that the chair was ready for the first of the condemned men.

The death warrant was not read to the condemned man in his cell, as was done in the case of Kemmler. The warden had said that he did not know anything in the law requiring him to read the death warrant. As a precautionary measure he would read it, but not at the time of the execution, some time before if possible. It was his wish to prevent the other prisoners from knowing that the first man had been taken from his cell if it was possible to do so.

So the exit from the cell room was made as quickly as possible. The warden and the head keeper walked ahead, the condemned men between, the two priests, Father Creedon and Father Lynch, then the two guards.

When the iron door had been closed behind the party Slocum, the first victim, stood silently and stolidly. He showed no depth of interest in the ceremony in which he was to be a participant. The warden did not ask the prisoner if he had anything to say, and he did not volunteer anything. The prisoner made no resistance, but walked quietly to the chair and sat down.

As he seated himself and leaned back the warden's assistants stepped forward and drew across his chest and under his arm the heavy straps, which were securely fastened to the back of the chair. Then about his wrists and over his arms they drew other straps, which they buckled closely. His legs were quickly strapped to the legs of the chair. Dr. McDonald superintended the adjustment of the straps.

Warden Brown told the United Press

correspondent two days before that he would leave all the details of arranging the apparatus to the scientists. The last to be put in place were one across the face, almost over the mouth, but not so as to prevent speech, and another over the eyes and upper part of the nose. Then the figure 4 over his head was brought down and the electrode fastened to the head, and one to the right leg near the calf, an opening in the trousers having been left for that purpose.

Slocum rendered all the assistance he could by placing himself as directed. One of the doctors took a can and wet the sponges on the electrode. Warden Brown took part, carrying out the letter of the law. As the doctors finished their inspection of the strap they nodded to Dr. McDonald, who stood behind the chair with a watch in one hand and a handkerchief in the other. The handkerchief fell from his hand. Electrician Davis, at the signal, turned the switch bar which threw the whole strength of the electric current into the circuit passing through the execution chamber.

The turning on of this current was the signal for the unknown executioner within the closet. He instantly shifted the switch. Immediately the body in the chair stiffened against the straps perfectly rigid. Every muscle was firm set as through some awful effort to escape from the bonds that held it tight. The straps strained with the peculiar sound of stretching leather. Their edges pressed deep into the yielding flesh. The expression of the face was lost under the broad bands drawn across the eyes, nose and chin, but the skin exposed to view turned a purple red.

The spectators drew about the chair standing on the rubber mats for safety and the physicians compared notes on the phenomena presented. Dr. McDonald had his eyes on the stop watch in his hand. When it marked twenty seconds he nodded to Electrician Davis, who stood with his hands still on the switch waiting for the signal. When Dr. McDonald nodded Davis turned a switch and the current ceased to flow.

Only once did the lungs seem to contract. As quickly as Dr. McDonald could raise his hand to give the signal the electrician threw the switch. The electric current rushed through the death circuit and the body in the chair stiffened again against the straps. The time of the contact was not made public. Dr. McDonald had the record of it. The stop watch did not regulate the length of the contact this time. The same unhappy event that brought the Kemmler execution to a close made a sudden end of Slocum's experience in the electric chair. The skin and flesh of the leg, and almost immediately afterward the skin of the forehead, began to smoke. Dr. McDonald again signaled the electrician to turn the switch. The current was withdrawn, and instantly the body collapsed.

The effects on the body of Slocum were almost instantaneous. Instead of straining against the straps it hung in them limp and unsteady. A moment of uncertainty followed. Would the dead man appear to revive as Kemmler had done? Would his chest heave and his lips give forth the sound of breathing? The experts at Auburn had said that the current turned on Kemmler was too weak, that it had been turned off too soon, though through his body a steady current of 1,600 volts had been running. Twice the strength of the average current that passed through Kemmler's body had been on for twenty seconds, five seconds more than the current in the Kemmler case. Would the man move or would he give the sickening suggestions of returning life that horrified the spectators at Auburn? The second is passed, the number of them is not known, but in less than a minute's space there came between the lips of the pallid face hanging in the death harness a rush of air which whistled between the half clenched teeth and ended in a half sigh and half groan.

The figure hung silent and motionless in the straps. There was no doubt that Slocum was dead. The electrician had signalled the engine and the dynamo had stopped, and the sound that had sounded so clearly to the waiting ears of the watchers without throughout the silent morning air had died away. The warden's assistant stepped forward and loosened the electrodes. One by one the straps which confined the body to the chair were unbuckled. Unlike those of the Kemmler case, the remains were so limp that they would have slipped from the chair as the last strap was unfastened had not the attendant held them in place. Kemmler's ghastly remains sat upright in the chair when the straps were removed and glared at the walls of the execution chamber.

While the witnesses at the electrocution went to breakfast, from the chair Slocum's remains were carried to the adjoining apartment, where they were laid out on one of the long tables placed for the autopsy. While the body was being removed the witnesses discussed earnestly the similarity which it bore to the Kemmler case, a similarity which seemed to relieve that first electrocution of the odium of bungling failure from which it had suffered in the minds of many since its details were published to the world.

Very little time was spent in making preparation for the next execution. The second of the condemned men chosen was Smiler, the Salvation Army bigamist, who murdered one of his wives. He has been attended by Chaplain Edgerton, of the State prison, ever since his confinement, and this morning Rev. Mr. Law was with him at the time the warden summoned him from his cell.

He came with a calm step courageously supported by the clergymen. He betrayed no fear at sight of the chair and like his predecessor, Slocum, he seated himself and placed his arms in readiness for binding. He did not offer to make any final speech. In fact, unlike Kemmler, none of the four men made any farewell remarks. The straps were adjusted again. The white handkerchief fell. The switch was turned and the straps tightened under the strain of the muscles as the current shot through the body. The contact in this case as in the other, with perhaps almost inappreciable variation, was twenty seconds.

The current measured some 1,500 volts.

At the end of the twenty seconds the current was turned off, but only for a minute. The chest of the man in the chair began to heave, and the current was turned on once more, until, as in the case of Slocum, it burned the flesh. Then it was shut off again, and after a delay which showed that there was no chance of a revival, the body was unstrapped and taken from the chair to the autopsy room adjoining.

Wood was the third to be executed. He came willingly, accompanied by the two priests and went through the ordeal bravely with substantially the same result. The difference in the arrangement of his case was the attaching of the negative electrodes to the left leg instead of to the right. The reason for this change was that there was an ulcerated sore on the right leg at the calf.

The first contact in Wood's case, as in the others, did not seem to be final, and it needed a second, which continued until the flesh was singed, to satisfy the physicians that the man was dead. In the Kemmler case the burning of the body was ascribed in part to the fact that the sponges were not well wetted. To-day the sponges were wetted constantly.

The fourth man to meet death was the Jap, Jugiro. Owing to his brutal nature it had been feared that he might make resistance, but his long confinement had broken his spirit. When the warden and keeper came to his cell he was seated on the floor. He has never wanted a bed in his cell. He sprang to his feet as though he met summons gladly and followed the guard quietly. His face was repulsive and brutish. The long beard had been cut off, but a few days stubble made his face untidy. He was bound without resistance and stolidly awaited the shock. The first contact did not destroy all appearance of life, and the second burned the flesh. There was no doubt though of the death of the Japanese when he was taken from the chair.

With the conclusion of the fourth execution Warden Brown led the witnesses back to his house, where, after an hour's wait, a second breakfast more elaborate than the first was served to them.

No one knew exactly who was inside that board house with carefully screened windows. No one knew just all who were legal witnesses to the killing, but this is an imperfect list:

Dr. Southwick, Buffalo; Dr. Daniels, Buffalo; Dr. Carlos F. McDonald, State board of lunacy, New York; Dr. Alphonso D. Rockwell, New York; Dr. Samuel B. Ward, of Albany; Dr. Franklin Townsend, Auburn; Dr. Parker, of the local prison staff; Dr. Harnbarber and Prof. L. H. Landy, of New York; Father Hogan, Rev. John B. Creedon, Deputy Attorney General Hogan, E. F. Davis, electrician, and Chas. Durston, warden of the Auburn prison.

All of the witnesses had remained in the prison all night. It was the idea of the warden to keep them within the walls, where they could not be interviewed and where they would have no chance to talk to any one. He kept them pretty well.

#### THE AUTOPSY.

The autopsy was begun at about half past 10 o'clock and the first body operated upon was that of Slocum. Dr. McDonald was in charge of the autopsy and was assisted by Dr. Ward, Dr. Townsend and Dr. Southwick. The same force continued on the other bodies. They will not finish to-night and Dr. McDonald's official statement may not be given out for some days.

The autopsy of Slocum was confined mostly to the brain and heart to find out how the strong current affected them. The brain of Slocum at every place the contact was made the tissues were burned and destroyed. Dr. McDonald, who conducted the execution and autopsy was asked to-night for a statement. He declined to give any information, saying that the results would be given out in Albany from official sources.

When asked to deny the statement that the men did not die instantly, he said: "I have nothing to say." Dr. Ward was asked did the first shock kill the men, and said: "I do not care to answer that. I think the execution successful." All of the witnesses have gone, and the prison has returned to its natural state.

Warden Brown says that all information will be given out at the office of the superintendent of prisons in Albany.

The bodies of Jugiro, Wood and Slocum will be buried in the potter's field in quick time. Smiler's body will be removed by his wife in the morning.

#### THE STORY OF THEIR CRIMES.

**All the Victims Made Desperate Struggles to Escape the Awful Fate.**

James J. Slocum killed his wife Nellie, with an axe in their rooms at 114 Roosevelt street, on the night of Dec. 31, 1889.

Mrs. Slocum was a young and handsome woman, although she had led to some extent a dissipated life in consequence of the conduct of her husband. Slocum was at one time a professional baseball player. For some time before the murder he was supposed to work as longshoreman, but he really was supported by the scanty earnings of his wife.

He and she spent most of their time in a state of quarrelsome intoxication. He beat her frequently and stabbed her three times, but she made no complaint to the police against him. Slocum was but a short time out of prison for larceny when he killed his wife. On the evening of December 31, 1889, he found her when he returned home in the room of John Williams, a bachelor, living on the same floor, where she had gone to borrow kerosene. He ordered her to her room and slammed the door.

Neighbors heard the sound of blows as well as the woman's cries for mercy. None of them, however, came to her relief or were curious enough to ascertain the nature of her injuries.

Two days afterward the door of Mrs. Slocum's room was broken in and her dead body found upon the bed. Her face

was disfigured and covered with blood and her head fractured in many places. A bloody axe on which long hair was clinging, lay beside her.

Three weeks later Slocum was arrested in a stable on Greenwich street. When asked why he killed his wife, he replied: "I didn't know what I was doing. I was drunk! It was rum!"

Slocum was tried before Judge Martineau, and defended by R. J. Heinzelmann, who, it has turned out since, was not a lawyer at all, although he had been practising in the courts for several years. It was shown on the trial that Slocum had threatened the life of his wife several times.

After a five hours' talk the jurors found him guilty of the crime as charged. Slocum was sentenced to die in the week commencing Monday, May 5, 1890. Through the law's delay, Slocum's execution was deferred. He was re-sentenced, and a short time before he was to be put to death, his counsel again invoked the aid of the law and secured another stay. Slocum was the first upon whom sentence to death by electricity was pronounced in the Court of General Sessions. On the second of last month, Slocum was brought down from Sing Sing and arraigned before the general term of the Supreme Court for sentence for the third time.

Counsel claimed before the general term that as Slocum was defended on his trial by a man who was not a lawyer, he was entitled to a stay of proceedings and a new trial. Other technical objections were also made by his counsel, but they were overruled, and Slocum heard himself sentenced for the third time to die by electricity.

#### JOSEPH WOOD.

Joseph Wood, colored, killed Charles Ruffin, also colored, in a grocery store in a shanty near Shaft 21, on the line of the new aqueduct, on Sunday, May 19, 1889. Wood and Ruffin were late employers on the aqueduct. Wood worked regularly, while Ruffin was not steadily employed. Wood was in the State only three months when he shot Ruffin, having come here direct from Ohio.

Wood's home is in Amherst county, Virginia, where his parents now live. Ruffin was the leader of the Mulligan gang, which committed depredations upon the laborers and residents along the aqueduct nightly. He was a desperate character, and always went armed. On the Saturday before the murder Ruffin and Wood quarreled in Hannon's saloon, at Tarrytown, over a game of cards, at the close of which Ruffin threatened Wood's life. On the day of the murder Wood met Ruffin in the Italian shanty grocery, which was really a saloon. Ruffin accosted Wood, but the latter refused to speak to him.

A fight ensued, during which Wood shot Ruffin with a pistol, which he had bought some weeks before for 75 cents from another negro. Ruffin died two days later.

Wood was eleven months in the toms before he was brought to trial. After his conviction and sentence the case was, of course, brought to the court of appeals. The judgment and sentence was affirmed.

His lawyer then applied for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States circuit court on the ground that there were no colored men on the grand or petty jury that disposed of Wood's case, counsel claimed that men of Wood's race were discriminated against in the preparation of the case. This plea proved ineffectual.

Wood, like Slocum, through the efforts of his counsel, succeeded in having the execution of the sentence to death deferred on two occasions. He was brought from Sing Sing last month with Slocum and sentenced for the third time.

**HARRIS A. SMILER.**  
Smiler on April 3, 1889, murdered Maggie Draney, one of his three wives, at 284 Seventh avenue. Seven years before he had married Margaret Weiss, who was very young. He subsequently married Lizzie Bates. Smiler in turn deserted Lizzie and two children, of whom he was the father, going to live with Maggie Draney, with whom he went through the form of a marriage ceremony.

Smiler got drunk frequently and abused Maggie. When she left him he procured a pistol and swearing that he would "fix" her, searched several days for her. He finally found her living with Mrs. Wilson at 284 Seventh avenue and shot her dead without any warning.

He had practically no defense to offer, and was sentenced to be electrocuted during the week commencing August 4, 1890.

His counsel took an appeal which had the effect of staying the proceedings until after the time fixed for the sentence to go into effect. The Court of Appeals sustained the conviction and judgment and on January 26th last Smiler was resentence to die during the week commencing March 16th, the same week in which Slocum was to be electrocuted. Smiler's lawyers gave up the case, but R. J. Heinzelmann, who then pretended that he had been admitted to the bar, was assigned to defend the case.

Subsequently when it was ascertained that Heinzelmann was not qualified to act as his counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney Ambrose H. Purdy was assigned to the case. Mr. Purdy waited until a day or two before the death penalty was to be imposed, and then applied for a writ of habeas corpus to the United States Circuit Court, alleging that Smiler, not having had the benefit of qualified counsel, had not been tried by due process of law. The application was denied, and Mr. Purdy appealed at once to the Supreme Court, which had the effect of staying Smiler's electrocution.

The second date for Smiler to pay the penalty of his crime passed, and after more tedious trifling with the law, Smiler was brought to New York from Sing Sing to be resentence. Roger M. Sherman argued that as Smiler did not have the benefit of qualified counsel, sentence should not be pronounced. The fact, however, that Smiler had been represented by other counsel, seemed to the general term to be sufficient to dispose of Mr. Sherman's objections.

Sentence for the third time was ac-

cordingly pronounced on Smiler. The latter first became known in New York as a lieutenant of the Salvation Army. It was understood, however, that Smiler didn't join the Salvation Army for the good of the Salvationists, but for his own benefit and enjoyment.

**SCHMICK JUGIRO.**  
Jugiro was convicted on December 3, 1889, of murdering a fellow Japanese sailor named Mure Commi in a boarding house at 85 James street. Commi and Jugiro had been staying at the boarding house on the lookout for a ship to take them home to Japan.

Commi secured a berth, and Jugiro, who was not so successful, conceived enmity to Commi on that account. Commi was unmarried, while Jugiro had a family in Japan, whom he was anxious to return to. He asked Commi to give him his berth, remarking that as he was a married man he ought to show him that consideration.

Commi refused and a quarrel ensued. Commi left the boarding house to attend to some business, and while he was absent Jugiro secured a carving knife and lay in wait for him. When his countryman appeared Jugiro, who was hiding in the hallway of the house, jumped forth and stabbed the other sailor through the heart.

He withdrew the blade and plunged it into his abdomen, the knife on this occasion penetrating the unfortunate man's body through and through. After Jugiro's conviction and sentence rumors were circulated, as they were in Kemmler's case, that the Westinghouse Company was furnishing means for his defence, with the hope that the sentence of death might be deferred, and that their dynamos might not be used. It was the general impression then and is the general impression now that the Westinghouse people are decidedly opposed to the use of their dynamos for the purpose of killing murderers, as it is thought that the use of their apparatus for such purpose injures them commercially.

Roger M. Sherman appeared as counsel after Jugiro's conviction, and applied to the United States circuit court for a writ of habeas corpus, which writ was denied.

The case then went to the Supreme Court, and their refusal to grant the writ was affirmed. In the meantime Jugiro was resentence to death. This action was made the basis of another writ of habeas corpus, which was denied, and an appeal therefrom was taken. This appeal was decided adversely to Jugiro, and on June 4 last he was resentence in the general term of the supreme court in this city to be electrocuted during the week commencing July 6.

#### READY FOR THE UNVEILING.

**The Bronze Statue of Stonewall Jackson Mounted at Lexington.**

LEXINGTON, Va., July 7.—[Special]—The heroic bronze figure of Stonewall Jackson was placed upon the plinth late this afternoon under the personal supervision of Gen. G. W. Lee, president of the Washington and Lee University, all that remains to be done before the unveiling on the 21st is a little finishing work.

The figure is 9 feet high on a base the same height, and faces the south. It represents Jackson in field uniform, bare headed, and with eyes elevated. Valentin Virgins, a sculptor, produced the bronze figure. A pure granite plinth bears this inscription: "Stonewall Jackson, 1824-1863." The letters U. S. on the hill of his sword seem out of place and cause comment here.

#### The Court of Appeals.

WYTHEVILLE, July 7.—[Special]—In the court of appeals to-day the cases of Newberry vs. Sheffield receiver, Waltz vs. Molese and wife, and Dullop vs. Smith were continued.

The public vs. Cole on a writ of error from Smyth county, and Vaughan vs. Moore, an appeal from Grayson county were submitted.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company vs. Stone's administrator, on a writ of error from Smyth county, was argued.

The mandamus case of Bailey vs. South Atlantic Railroad Company was argued and carried over till to-morrow.

#### A Negro Riddled With Bullets.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 7.—[Special]—Fifty mounted men, fully armed, broke into the jail at Blackshear, Ga., last night and took therefrom Roland Brown, the negro who raped Mrs. O'Berry last Friday. They took him to a spot one mile from town, tied him to a pine sapling and riddled his body with bullets.

#### \$200,000 Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, July 7.—[Special]—The large four-story building of the Empiro Printing Works, at Jane street and Thirteenth avenue, was burned early this evening, together with the stock and machinery. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

#### Mr. Denny's Successor.

Rev. W. F. Hanner, of the Memphis conference, has been appointed by the bishop to succeed Rev. Collins Denny as pastor of Greene Memorial Church. Mr. Hanner is now located at Dyersburg, Tenn., and will remove to this city on the 1st of September.

#### TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES.

The Bank of Commerce, at Sheffield, Ala., closed its doors yesterday morning. The failure is due to the failure of Moses Brothers, of Montgomery, the day before. The Sheffield bank was a branch of the Montgomery bank.

There is no truth in the rumor that yellow fever prevails at Brunswick, Ga. Grand Sire Busbee was nervous and restless yesterday.

Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon showed signs of improvement yesterday.

#### The Weather.

Forecast: For Virginia, frequent showers, slightly cooler, southerly winds.